


REMARKS

The specification and drawings have been amended to improve clarity and consistency. Twenty-eight new claims have been added to claim further patentable features of the invention as disclosed in the application. No new matter has been added. Applicant respectfully requests examination of the claims on their merits.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is felt that a telephone interview would advance the prosecution of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

Date 4/11/02

By 

FOLEY & LARDNER
Washington Harbour
3000 K Street, N.W., Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20007-5143
Telephone: (202) 672-5300
Facsimile: (202) 672-5399

Andrew F. Knight
Registration No. 50,443

U.S. PATENT APPLICATION

for

OPTICAL VIEWING DEVICE

Inventor: Juergen MANNSS

OPTICAL VIEWING DEVICE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

—————This[0001] This invention claims priority of the German patent application 100 64 910.6 which is incorporated by reference herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

—————The[0002] The invention concerns an optical viewing device in which image data are reflected in, for example a surgical (stereo)_microscope.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

—————Overlaying[0003] Overlaying of data, or the superimposition of data by means of reflecting-in devices, into the observation field of optical systems is being used more and more in many sectors, since it results in a considerable gain in information for the user. In clinical applications, ~~reflecting-reflecting-in~~ systems give the surgeon the possibility of receiving further visual information without interrupting his or her visual contact with the surgical field. This is typically done by overlaying additional data onto the microscopic intermediate image, for example by means of a display, imaging optical system, and optical beam splitter.

[0004] In almost all applications, the brightness, contrast, and resolution of the overlaid image are important quality features for proper functionality. For good perception of the overlaid information, the image signal that is reflected in must, as a rule, be significantly brighter than the optical image of the specimen seen through the eyepiece.

[0005] In reflecting-in devices known at present, the reflected-in image data are presented in the form of an overlay, with simultaneous or alternately exclusive depiction of the reflected-in image data in the observation field of a surgical (stereo) microscope. A separate illumination device is usually provided for the display for the reflected-in image. This device can be regulated only if it comprises additional diaphragms with the corresponding control elements, electrical controllers, or the like. If the brightness of the reflected-in image is not controlled, unsatisfactory overlaid images result.

[0006] For simultaneous overlaying of the reflected-in image data onto the specimen image, the amount of light required is much greater than the already large amount of light for specimen illumination.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The inventor has recognized that the known systems are disadvantageous in terms of the following aspects:

[0008] i) Because of the high light intensity, very fine detail distinctions in the specimen image are not detected because of the occurrence of flare, reflections, and therefore the obliteration of visual data.

ii) — ~~If the available image information is~~ [0009] ii) If the reflected-in image data are viewed by a viewer directly, i.e. without the image coming from the specimen, the amount of light used is generally too great and the viewer is dazzled, or the brightness of the illumination for the reflected-in image must be readjusted manually.

[0010] iii) In many cases in which a control capability exists, switching between overlay mode and exclusive viewing of the reflected-in image data is implemented only via regulation of the high-intensity main specimen illumination system, which is associated with

known disadvantages such as changes in color temperature in the specimen image or the reflected-in image.

[0011] iv) All presently known methods for controlling the light intensity of a reflected-in image use a constant intensity over the entire area of the reflected-in image data.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It [0012] It is therefore the ~~an~~ object of the invention to find an improvement which eliminates the aforesaid disadvantages and makes possible undisturbed, continuous viewing of the reflected-in information, independently of

a) [0013] I) whether the viewer is viewing exclusively the reflected-in image or the ~~overlay;~~ reflected-in image overlaid on the specimen image; and of

b) [0014] II) the brightness and contrast ~~with which a specimen is being imaged.~~ of the specimen image.

[0015] This object is achieved by

[0016] a) the utilization of a secondary light source (of lower intensity) for illuminating the reflected-in image data, which can be ~~selectably superimposed or removed;~~ used with the main light source; and/or

and/or

[0017] b) the use of specimen light reflections ~~as the light source~~ for illuminating the reflected-in image data. This invention can also be utilized independently of invention a) ~~a);~~ and/or

and/or

e) The [0018] c) the use of a portion of the ~~specimen~~ main light source illumination for illuminating the reflected-in image data. This invention can also be utilized independently of inventions a) and b).

~~A distinction is also made as to whether, in the context of the invention,~~

~~a) — a transmitted light display, for example an LCD display;~~

~~or~~

~~b) — an incident light display, for example a D-ILA display~~

~~is used for the reflected in image data.~~

~~The use of a D-ILA display for reflecting in the image data is novel per se, and according to the present invention is usable, especially given the particularly good brightness, independently of the other features recited.~~

~~In the steps below, the following improvements can therefore be achieved:~~

- ~~i) — The second light source allows the reflected in image data to be adjusted as desired in terms of intensity and color.~~
- ~~ii) — Because the light of the main light source reflected from the specimen is used, it is possible, as in the configuration defined in c), to regulate the reflected in brightness automatically together with the specimen brightness. According to a particular embodiment of the invention, the brightness of the reflected in image data can even be adapted in point fashion (pixel by pixel) as a function of the ambient brightness or contrast of the specimen. This yields, for the first time, automatic regulation of the reflected in brightness for every portion of the overlaid image. At a dark point on the specimen, for example, the reflected in image overlaid there will appear as only a faint image.~~

- iii) — When the method listed under b) is used, the use of a light amplification system for linear intensity modification over the entire reflected in image is also possible.
- iv) — The overall result of using one of the three new methods is to eliminate flare, glare, and obliteration of the specimen image.
- v) — Relative color temperature changes do not occur in either the specimen image or the reflected in image, since a system for controlling the current intensity of the reflected in image can be dispensed with.
- vi) — When the method listed under a) is used, it is possible not only to adapt the brightness of the reflected in image to the particular specimen brightness, but also to adapt the color; for example, a color contrasting with the particular specimen image is used for the reflected in image.

Reference is made in the text above to a surgeon and to a surgical microscope and surgical field, but the invention is not limited thereto; rather it is also open to other users of optical devices with reflected in images (e.g. projected images with additional information superimposed, video and photographic cameras, monocular and binocular applications). The patent claims are to be formulated correspondingly broadly.

The Parts List and Figures 1, 2, 3a, and 3b, together with the subject matter described and protected in the Claims, are integral constituents of the disclosure of this Application. [0019] A distinction is also

made as to whether the reflected in image data are generated by:

[0020] A) a transmitted-light display, for example a liquid crystal display (LCD); or

[0021] B) a reflective display, for example a Direct-Drive Image Light Amplifier (D-ILA™) display.

[0022] In the steps below, the following improvements can therefore be achieved:

[0023] 1) The secondary light source allows the reflected-in image data to be adjusted as desired in terms of intensity and color.

[0024] 2) Because the light of the main light source reflected from the specimen is used (as in invention b) above), it is possible to regulate the brightness of the reflected-in image automatically together with the specimen image brightness. According to one embodiment of the present invention, the brightness of the reflected-in image data can even be adapted in point fashion (pixel by pixel) as a function of the ambient brightness or contrast of the specimen image. This yields, for the first time, automatic regulation of the brightness of the reflected-in image for every portion (or pixel) of the image. At a dark point on the specimen image, for example, the reflected-in image overlaid there may appear faint.

[0025] 3) The use of a light amplification system for linear intensity modification over the entire reflected-in image is also possible.

[0026] 4) The overall result of using one of the above inventions is to eliminate flare, glare, and obliteration of the specimen image.

[0027] 5) Relative color temperature changes do not occur in either the specimen image or the reflected-in image, since a system for controlling the current intensity of the reflected-in image can be dispensed with.

[0028] 6) When the method listed under invention a) above is used, it is possible not only to adapt the brightness of the reflected-in image to the particular specimen image brightness, but also to adapt the color; for example, a color contrasting with the particular specimen image may be used for the reflected-in image.

[0029] Reference is made in the text above to a surgeon and to a surgical microscope and surgical field, but the invention is not limited

thereto; rather it is also open to other users of optical devices with reflected-in images (e.g. projected images with additional information superimposed, video and photographic cameras, monocular and binocular applications).

[0030] A preferred embodiment of the present invention provides for a device for controlling the brightness of an optical signal overlaid on a specimen image, comprising: a main light source configured to illuminate a specimen with a main light source illumination; a main objective, configured to generate the specimen image in a viewer beam path; a beam splitter configured to reflect the optical signal into the viewer beam path; wherein the optical signal is generated by a display, and an illumination of the display is selectable among the main light source illumination, a secondary light source illumination, and both, wherein the secondary light source illumination is adjustable as a function of the main light source illumination. The device may be a microscope or surgical microscope, and the display may be a transmitted-light display, a reflective display, or a Direct-Drive Image Light Amplifier™ display. The device may include the secondary light source.

[0031] In a preferred aspect of the present invention, the illumination of the display by the main light source illumination may be indirect, wherein the display is illuminated substantially by light reflections of the main light source illumination from the specimen. The specimen image may be adjustably imaged on the display via the indirect main light source illumination, and the device may further comprise a diffusion unit configured to reduce a sharpness of the specimen image imaged on the display.

[0032] In another aspect, the device may further comprise one of an additional light source and an electronically controlled residual light

amplifier configured to amplify the brightness of the indirect main light source illumination.

[0033] In another aspect, the illumination of the display may be selectable among a direct main light source illumination and an indirect main light source illumination, and wherein, in the indirect main light source illumination, the display is illuminated substantially by light reflections of the main light source illumination from the specimen.

[0034] In another aspect, the device may further comprise one of an optical prism and a mirror configured to select the illumination for the display from among the main light source illumination, the secondary light source illumination, and both. It may also comprise a beam splitter configured to reflect a portion of the main light source illumination into a display illumination beam path.

[0035] In another aspect, a brightness of the secondary light source illumination may be electronically adjustable or adjustable in mechanically overwritable fashion. It may be adjusted to substantially correspond to a brightness of the specimen image, or a brightness of the secondary light source illumination may be adjustable so that each pixel of the optical signal substantially corresponds to a brightness of a corresponding pixel of the specimen image.

[0036] In another aspect, a brightness of the specimen image is adjustable by one of a shutter and a diaphragm.

[0037] In another aspect, a light wavelength of the secondary light source illumination may be adjustable. The light wavelength may be adjusted to contrast with a light wavelength of the specimen image, or the light wavelength may be adjustable so that each pixel of the optical signal contrasts with a light wavelength of a corresponding pixel of the specimen image.

[0038] Another preferred embodiment of the present invention provides for a device for controlling the brightness of an optical signal

overlaid on a specimen image, comprising: a main light source configured to illuminate a specimen with a main light source illumination; a main objective, configured to generate the specimen image in a viewer beam path; a beam splitter configured to reflect the optical signal into the viewer beam path; wherein the optical signal is generated by a display, and the main light source is configured to illuminate the display with an indirect main light source illumination, wherein the display is illuminated substantially by light reflections of the main light source illumination from the specimen.

[0039] In a preferred aspect of the present invention, the illumination of the display may be selectable among a direct main light source illumination and the indirect main light source illumination. Further, the illumination of the display may be selectable among a main light source illumination and a secondary light source illumination, and the secondary light source illumination may be adjustable as a function of the main light source illumination.

[0040] In another aspect, the device may further comprise a beam splitter configured to reflect a portion of the specimen image into a display illumination beam path.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0041] Fig. 1 is a schematic drawing of one embodiment of the present invention in which the reflected-in image is illuminated by the main light source 11 via a transmitted-light display 21.

[0042] Fig. 2 is a schematic drawing of one embodiment of the present invention in which the reflected-in image is illuminated by light reflections from the specimen 13 via a transmitted-light display 21.

[0043] Fig. 3a is a schematic drawing of one embodiment of the present invention in which the reflected-in image is illuminated by the main light source 11 via a reflective display 32.

[0044] Fig. 3b is a schematic drawing of one embodiment of the present invention in which the reflected-in image is illuminated by light reflections from the specimen 13 via a reflective display 32.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

~~FIG.~~[0045] Fig. 1 symbolically shows a main illuminating beam path 1 and a main beam path 2, 6 of a viewing device and an illuminating (illuminating) beam path 1, a specimen reflection beam path 2a, 2b, a viewer beam path 6, and a display illumination beam path 3 for a reflected-in image (or optical signal), proceeding from a main light source 11 via a beam splitter 16 to a deflection unit 17, for example a (tiltable, pivotable, switchable, or rotatable) prism 7, or mirror. According to the present invention, an ~~additional~~ a secondary light source or reflected-in image illuminator 18 (preferably controllable as to brightness and color temperature), a transmitted-light display 21, and the resulting reflected-in image beam path 4 are depicted; the latter is in turn superimposed via a beam splitter 23 into the ~~main~~ viewer beam path 6 for observation. Eyepiece optical system 14a, 14b focuses both the reflected-in image and the specimen image onto the eye(s) of viewer 15a, 15b. The light of main light source 11 or the light of reflected-in image illuminator 18 can thus be used selectably to illuminate display 21. ~~What is particularly novel and inventive about this configuration is thus the switching element, for example a prism 7, that creates~~ The deflection unit 17 (e.g., prism) allows a selection between two light sources (main light source 11 and secondary light possibilities source/reflected-in image illuminator 18) with no movement of the light sources. The reflected-in image illuminator 18 may comprise light-emitting diodes (LED's).

~~FIG.~~[0046] Fig. 2 shows, according to the present invention, the use of light 2, 6 reflected from the specimen 13 along specimen reflection

beam path 2a and viewer beam path 6 as illumination for transmitted-light display 21, which 21. Viewer beam path 6 is divided by way of a beam splitter 24 into an illuminating display illumination beam path 3 for the reflected-in image and viewer beam path 6. In other words, beam splitter 24 is configured to reflect a portion of the specimen image from the viewer beam path 6 into the display illumination beam path 3. According to a particular embodiment of the invention, the image of specimen 13 is then imaged at least approximately on display 21 in order to optimize the pixel brightness of the display illumination. FIG. 3a shows, according to the present invention, the use of a ~~reflected-light or incident-light display 32 [?36], for example a D-ILA,~~ utilizing ~~illuminating beam path 3 for the reflected-in image via a deflection unit 31, for example a prism.~~ Alternatively, light from the main light source could be directed via beam splitter 23 directly onto the incident-light display, so that prism 23 is eliminated. Furthermore, an additional illuminator 18 can be provided that sends light, in addition or alternatively to the main light source, onto incident-light display 32.

FIG. 3b shows, according to the present invention, the use of a ~~reflected-light or incident-light display 32 [?]~~ that uses reflected specimen light 2, 6 as the illumination source. If specimen 13 is imaged at least approximately on the display, this results in pixel-scale illumination control. It is understood as self-evident that beam path 2b can comprise a built-in beam splitter, a diaphragm, or the like in order to keep the light intensity of the specimen image at the same level as in beam path 2a with a prism 23 or 33.

In both FIG. 3a and FIG. 3b, reflection of the image into main beam path 6 is accomplished via a splitter prism 23 or 33, respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1:

~~A portion of the light proceeding from main light source 11 is deflected by beam splitter 16 onto tiltable deflection unit 17, for example a prism, mirror, or the like, [and] onto transmitted light display 21. The image produced on display 21 is overlaid on main beam path 6 using a beam splitter. According to the present invention, a second light source 18, to be used separately for the reflected in image, can be used to illuminate display 21 via an illuminating beam path 5 to illuminate the display [sic]; this makes possible control of the brightness and/or color temperature of the reflected in image independently of main light source 11.~~

FIG. 2:

~~Instead of main light source 11, light 2, 6 reflected from specimen 13, which is directed by a splitter prism 24 onto deflection unit 17, is used for display illumination. The basic brightness can be reduced by means of a shutter 19; the sharpness of the reflected in image can be reduced by means of a diffusion unit 25, for example a diffusion disk. According to the present invention, by means of this arrangement it is possible to dispense with control systems for the brightness of portions of the reflected in image, since this [sic] the light reflected from the specimen assumes this function. Combinations of reflected light and an additional light source 18 are within the context of the invention as variants.~~

FIGS. 3a, 3b

~~In FIGS. 3a and 3b, according to an independent invention, instead of transmitted-light display 21 depicted in FIGS. 1 and 2 a reflective display 32, which is illuminated either by main light source 11 via a beam splitter 16 and a deflection prism 31 (FIG. 3a) or by light 2, 6 reflected from specimen 13 via a splitter prism 33 (FIG. [0047] Fig. 3a shows, according to the present invention, the use of a reflective display 32 (i.e., reflected-light or incident-light display), for example a D-ILA™, utilizing display illumination beam path 3 for the reflected-in image via a deflection unit 31, for example a prism or mirror. Alternatively, light from the main light source 11 could be directed via beam splitter 16 directly onto the incident-light display 32, so that deflection unit 31 is eliminated. Furthermore, a reflected-in image illuminator 18 can be provided that sends light, in addition or alternatively to the main light source 11, onto incident-light display 32. [0048] Fig. 3b shows, according to the present invention, the use of a reflected-light or incident-light display 32 that uses reflected specimen light as the illumination source. If specimen 13 is imaged at least approximately on the display 32, this results in pixel-scale illumination control. It is understood as self-evident that specimen reflection beam path 2b can comprise a built-in beam splitter, a diaphragm, or the like (not shown) in order to keep the light intensity of the specimen image at the same level as in specimen reflection beam path 2a, which intersects with viewer beam path 6, which has a prism 23 (Figs. 1, 2, 3a) or 33 (Fig. 3b).~~

[0049] In both Figs. 3a and 3b, reflection of the reflected-in image (or optical signal) into viewer beam path 6 is accomplished via a splitter prism 23 or 33, respectively.

[0050] In Fig. 1, a portion of the light proceeding from main light source 11 is deflected by beam splitter 16 onto tiltable deflection unit 17, for example a prism, mirror, or the like, and onto transmitted-light

display 21 (e.g., LCD). The image produced on display 21 is overlaid on viewer beam path 6 using a beam splitter 23. According to the present invention, a secondary light source (or reflected-in image illuminator) 18, to be used separately for the reflected-in image, can be used to illuminate display 21 via a secondary illumination beam path 5; this makes possible control of the brightness and/or color temperature of the reflected-in image independent of main light source 11.

[0051] In Fig. 2, instead of main light source 11, light is reflected from specimen 13 into specimen reflection beam path 2a and viewer beam path 6, and directed by a splitter prism 24 onto deflection unit 17, and is used for illumination of the display 21. The basic brightness can be reduced by means of a superimposition shutter 19 (e.g., a diaphragm); the sharpness of the reflected-in image can be reduced by means of a diffusion unit 25, for example a diffusion disk. According to the present invention, by means of this arrangement it is possible to dispense with control systems for measuring and controlling the brightness of portions of the reflected-in image, since the light reflected from the specimen 13 assumes this function. Combinations of reflected light (from the specimen 13) and a secondary light source 18 are within the context of the invention as variants.

[0052] In Figs. 3a and 3b, according to an independent invention, instead of the transmitted-light display 21 depicted in Figs. 1 and 2, a reflective display 32, which is illuminated either by main light source 11 via a beam splitter 16 and a deflection unit 31 (Fig. 3a) or by light reflected from specimen 13 via a deflection prism 33 (Fig. 3b), is used. In the latter case, the image is reflected in at reflective surfaces 34 and 36 in splitterdeflection prism 33. This arrangement is particularly suitable especially because of its brightness. It can also be used independently of the other features described.

PARTS LIST

- 1 Main (illumination) beam path
- 2 Specimen reflection beam path
- 3 Display illumination beam path
- ~~2 Specimen beam path~~
- ~~3 Illuminating beam path of main light source for reflected in image~~
- ~~4 Beam path of reflected in image~~
- ~~5 Beam path [?of ?from] additional light source for reflected in image~~
- ~~6 Main beam path~~
- ~~7 Switchover arrow [sic]~~ 4 Reflected-in image beam path
- 5 Secondary illumination beam path
- 6 Viewer beam path

- 11 Main light source
- 12 Main objective
- 13 Specimen
- 14 Eyepiece optical system
- 15 Viewer
- 16 Illumination beam splitter for main light source
- 17 Deflection unit (tiltable), e.g. prism or mirror
- ~~18 Light source for reflected in image, e.g. LEDs~~ unit
- 18 Secondary light source or reflected-in image illuminator
- 19 Superimposition shutter (diaphragm)

- 20 Display optical system
- 21 Transmitted-light display (e.g. LCD)
- 22 Optical system for reflected-in image
- 23 Beam splitter for superimposing reflected-in image

- 24 Illumination beam splitter for reflected specimen light
- 25 Diffusion element (e.g. ~~diffusion disk~~)unit
- 31 Deflection ~~prism~~unit for reflected-in image illumination
- 32 Reflective display (e.g. ~~DILA display~~)
- 33 Deflection prism for reflected-in image illumination and for reflecting image into ~~main~~viewer beam path
- 34 ~~Reflection~~Reflective surface for reflected-in image
- 35 Splitter surface for reflected specimen light
- 36 ~~Shutter~~Reflective surface for reflected-in image
- 37 Reflective pixel electrode (signal / driver IC / polarized layer)
- 38 Liquid crystal layer
- 39 Transparent electrode
- 40 Glass

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

~~An optical viewing device in which image data are reflected in, for example a surgical (stereo) microscope, such that the brightness or color (temperature) of the overlaid information can be adapted to the needs of the viewer by means of a controllable reflected-in image illumination system (18). The additional light source can be used, simultaneously with and/or alternatively to the main light source (11), as illumination for a transmitted light display (21).~~

~~Alternatively, the light (2, 6) reflected from the specimen (13) can also be used as a light source for the display (21). This makes possible automatic regulation of the brightness of the reflected-in image for each portion of the overlaid image. Instead of a transmitted light display (21), an incident-light display, for example a D-ILA, can also be used for the reflected-in image.~~

~~{FIG. 1}~~

A device for controlling the brightness of an optical signal overlaid on a specimen image includes: a main light source configured to illuminate a specimen with a main light source illumination; a main objective, configured to generate the specimen image in a viewer beam path; and a beam splitter configured to reflect the optical signal into the viewer beam path, where the optical signal is generated by a display, and an illumination of the display is selectable among the main light source illumination, a secondary light source illumination, and both, and where the secondary light source illumination is adjustable as a function of the main light source illumination. The device may be a surgical microscope. The illumination of the display by the main light source illumination may

be indirect, where the display is illuminated substantially by light reflections of the main light source illumination from the specimen.